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**Document Number 7**

Entry 7 of 174

File: USPT

Apr 6, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5891476 A  
TITLE: Tastemasked pharmaceutical system

**DEPL:**

All ingredients were placed into a weigh boat and mixed for 5 minutes. The material was then placed in a 3/8 inch die. A 3/8 round bevel edge tool was inserted into the die. Approximately 150 pounds of force was applied to the tooling using a Carver Press to make a fast dissolving wafer. The coated particles were well suited for quick dissolving, light compression dosage forms. This wax coating was a sufficient barrier for tastemasking the drug.

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## Document Number 26

Entry 26 of 174

File: USPT

Aug 1, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5437873 A

TITLE: Superior tasting pharmaceutical composition having porous particles and the process of preparing such pharmaceutical composition

## BSPR:

For example, the approximately stoichiometric amounts of an appropriate acid and an appropriate base can be milled separately and then mixed to form the effervescent mixture. The effervescent mixture is then added to a preparation of a pharmacologically active agent to form an active mixture. The active mixture is then granulated in admixture with an appropriate amount of a granulating agent, such appropriate amount being well-known in the art, to form a wet granulation containing water. The wet granulation is then dried with applied heat such that the applied heat and the water in the wet granulation cause the acid and the base to react releasing gas from the wet granulation to form porous particles. The porous particles can then be milled to form a powder, which can be compressed to form a tablet, used in a reconstitutable powder dosage form or filled in a capsule as a quick dissolving powder.

## BSPR:

Likewise, the stoichiometric amounts of an appropriate acid and an appropriate base can be mixed to form a mixture of the appropriate acid and the appropriate base. The mixture of the appropriate acid and the appropriate base is then granulated with an appropriate amount of a non-aqueous granulating liquid containing a binding agent dissolved in absolute alcohol to produce a wet granulation. The wet granulation is then dried to form granules of the mixture of the appropriate acid and the appropriate base, which are then milled to form an effervescent mixture of fine particle size. The effervescent mixture of fine particle size is then added to a preparation of a pharmacologically active agent to form an active mixture. The active mixture is then granulated in admixture with an appropriate amount of a granulating agent, such appropriate amount being well-known in the art, to form a wet granulation containing water. The wet granulation is then dried with applied heat such that the applied heat and the water cause the acid and the base to effervesce, forming porous particles. The porous particles can then be milled to form a powder, which can be compressed to form a tablet, used in a reconstitutable powder dosage form or filled in a capsule as a quick dissolving powder.

## CLPV:

(f) milling said porous particles to form a fine powder, which can be compressed to form a tablet, used in a reconstitutable powder dosage form or filled in a capsule as a quick dissolving powder.

## CLPV:

(f) milling said porous particles to form a fine powder, which can be compressed to form a tablet, used in a reconstitutable powder dosage form or filled in a capsule as a quick dissolving powder.

## CLPV:

(h) milling said porous particles to form a fine powder, which can be compressed to form a tablet, used in a reconstitutable powder dosage

compressed to form a tablet, used in a reconstitutable powder dosage form, or filled in a capsule as a quick dissolving powder.

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**Document Number 49**

Entry 49 of 174

File: USPT

May 23, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4832956 A

TITLE: Disintegrating tablet and process for its preparation

**BSPR:**

The filler particles may be particularly coarse crystals (for example 0.2 to 0.6 mm particle size) or other crystal modifications which dissolve more slowly than fine crystals or than the conventional powders. It is also possible to coat the particles of readily soluble substances--for example by conventional vacuum technology--with a very thin layer of a pharmaceutically acceptable, slowly dissolving material, for example with a colloid or pseudocolloid or the like. It is important in every case that the water first reaches the particles of the disintegrating agents present in the pressed tablet mixture and causes these particles to swell and hence to disintegrate the tablet before any rapidly dissolving active compounds or fillers are dissolved by the water; the highly concentrated solution which then forms at the particle surfaces cannot penetrate the capillaries of the disintegrating agent.

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## Document Number 80

Entry 80 of 174

File: USPT

Aug 10, 1982

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4343819 A

TITLE: Quick-dissolving powdered drink and method therefore

## ABPL:

A quick-dissolving, sucrose and acid-containing drink mix is prepared by binding particles of a water-soluble carbonate onto the surface of sucrose granules such that the CO.sub.2 -generation which occurs when the mix is dissolved in water promotes rapid dissolution of the sucrose. The level of CO.sub.2 -generator is insufficient to produce a carbonated beverage and desirably an antifoam agent is included in the mix.

## CLPR:

1. A quick-dissolving, sugar-containing powdered drink mix comprised of at least 60% by weight sucrose, an edible acidulent and a dry, particulate CO.sub.2 -generator, wherein the CO.sub.2 -generator has an average particle size less than one-half that of the sucrose particles and is bound to the surface of the sucrose particles by means of a non-aqueous binding agent selected from the group consisting of polyhydric alcohols, vegetable oils, fluid monoglycerides, fluid diglycerides and combinations thereof and wherein the amount of CO.sub.2 -generator is insufficient to produce a carbonated beverage, and is in the range of 1% and less than 6% by weight of the sugar.

## CLPR:

7. A method of making a quick-dissolving, sugar-containing drink mix comprised of at least 60% by weight sucrose, an edible acidulent and a dry, particulate CO.sub.2 generator, wherein the CO.sub.2 -generator has an average particle size less than one-half that of the sucrose particles and is bound to the surface of the sucrose particles by means of a non-aqueous binding agent selected from the group consisting of polyhydric alcohols, vegetable oils, fluid monoglycerides, fluid diglycerides and combinations thereof and wherein the amount of CO.sub.2 -generator is insufficient to produce a carbonated beverage and is in the range of 1% and less than 6% by weight of the sugar comprising:

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**Document Number 2**

Entry 2 of 50

File: USPT

Nov 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5976577 A

TITLE: Process for preparing fast dispersing solid oral dosage form

**BSPR:**

The present invention relates to the production of rapid dispersing solid dosage forms. More particularly, the invention provides a low temperature process for preparing rapidly disintegrating solid dosage forms containing drug particles. The drug particles may be uncoated or coated with a water-insoluble polymer or lipid material which prevents release of the drug during processing, masks the taste of the drug in the mouth, and permits controlled release of the drug after swallowing.

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Entry 4 of 50

File: USPT

Oct 27, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5827541 A

TITLE: Process for preparing solid pharmaceutical dosage forms of hydrophobic substances

**BSPR:**

The preparation of oral solid rapidly dispersing dosage forms generally involves the formation of a suspension of the drug in water, optionally together with a co-solvent such as alcohol, together with the matrix forming components. For many drugs a homogeneous suspension cannot be prepared due to the hydrophobicity of the drug which causes a stable foam to form during the mixing process which results in a lack of uniformity of content of the drug in the final product. This problem is exacerbated for very fine particles where air entrapment during mixing becomes greater.

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## Document Number 7

Entry 7 of 50

File: USPT

May 20, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5631023 A

TITLE: Method for making freeze dried drug dosage forms

## ABPR:

The present invention discloses an improved technique for preparing a rapidly dispersing pharmaceutical tablet of a granular therapeutic agent which has both relatively low solubility and relatively large particle size. Xanthan gum is added to a liquid admixture of solvent, carrier components, and the granular therapeutic agent. The xanthan gum not only facilitates suspension of the granular therapeutic agent in the liquid admixture, but, more surprisingly, does so without adversely effecting the dispersion qualities and texture of the tablet in the patient's mouth upon administration.

## BSPR:

The delivery of famotidine or other H.sub.2 -antagonists using a rapidly disintegrating dosage form would be of tremendous advantage to the patients in need of such therapy. However, famotidine could not readily be formulated into the rapidly dispersing dosage form of the prior art because of the relatively low solubility and relatively large particle size of the medicament particles. These obstacles are overcome by the invention claimed herein.

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